



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
325TH FIGHTER WING (ACC)
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

30 May 2019

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION LIST

FROM: 325 AMDS/SGPB

SUBJECT: 2018 Tyndall AFB Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

1. Air Force owned or operated Public Water Systems (PWS) that are regulated as Community Water Systems (CWSs) are required to annually issue a CCR for distribution in accordance with (IAW) AFI 48-144, *Drinking Water Surveillance Program* and CFR part 141, Subpart 40 O, Consumer Confidence Reports. Bioenvironmental Engineering (BE) annually prepares, coordinates, and distributes a CCR as necessary to comply with Federal and AFI regulatory requirements in an effort to improve communication between the water supplier and the consumer/public.
2. The CCR summarizes all drinking water sampling performed and other items related to the water system during the past year; providing consumers with a snapshot of their everyday water quality. The water provided to the installation (main base and Silver Flag) is supplied by Bay County Utility Services. The water provided to the Air Force Research Lab and the Full Scale Drone areas are provided by separate water wells maintained by Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative (GCEC) and Tyndall AFB. Bay County does not issue a CCR. Instead Bay County issues an Annual Water Quality Report. Either a CCR or an Annual Water Quality Report must be distributed as a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The CCR/Annual Water Quality Report provides the consumer/public with the following: system information and the source of water, detected contaminants, and compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR). Please see the attached Bay County Utility Services 2018 Annual Water Quality Report.
3. IAW AFI 48-144 para 3.2.2.1., BE performs Air Force Unique Surveillance which includes monthly drinking water bacteriological analysis for the Child Development Centers (CDC), School Age Programs (SAP), Youth Programs (YP), Department of Defense Dependent Schools (DODDS), and Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools (DDESS) supported by the installation. BE is proud to announce that the 2018 drinking water at the Tyndall AFB CDC, SAP, and YP were all below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for bacteria. At this time Tyndall Elementary is on the Bay County owned water line and is not surveyed as part of Air Force Unique Surveillance.
4. Currently, the Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative (GCEC) owns and maintains the water distribution system that supplies Bay County water to main base, AFRL, and Full Scale Drone areas. GCEC, Civil Engineering (CE), and BE work in tandem to ensure safe, quality drinking water to the consumers/public that live and work on Tyndall AFB.

5. If you have any questions regarding the CCR/Annual Water Quality Report, please contact BE at 850-283-7139 or by email at: usaf.tyndall.325-mdg.mbx.bioenvironmental@mail.mil.

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JAIME B. DEL RIO, Maj, USAF, BSC
Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight Commander

Attachment:

1. 2018 Annual Water Quality Report Bay County
2. 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Air Force Research Laboratory
3. 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Full Scale Drone

cc:

325 FW/CC
325 FW/PA
325 FW All
325 MDG/CC
325 AMDS/CC
325 CES/CC
ESOH COUNCIL



2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Bay County Wholesale Water System

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is surface water drawn from Deer Point Reservoir.

In 2018, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination near our surface water intakes. The surface water system is considered to be at high risk because of the many potential sources of contamination present in the assessment area. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from Bay County Utility Services by calling 850-248-5010.

The Bay County Water Treatment Plant uses a conventional treatment process consisting of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, pH adjustment, disinfection, fluoridation, and corrosion control. The treatment process includes adding lime occasionally to provide additional alkalinity to the raw water so it can react with the primary coagulating chemical, ferric sulfate, which is added to remove particles and organics. Polymer is also added to assist in the coagulation process. Sodium Hypochlorite is added to maintain disinfection in the distribution system. The addition of zinc orthophosphate reduces the corrosiveness of the water. Fluoride, in the form of hydrofluorosilicic acid, is added as a supplement to prevent tooth decay. Lime is also added at the end of the process to increase the pH. These processes are needed to meet the drinking water standards as set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Gibbs, Water Division Superintendent at 850-248-5010. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Bay County Commission meetings. The meetings are scheduled the first and third Tuesday of each month. Public notices of the meetings are announced regularly publicizing the date, time, and location.

The Bay County Water Treatment Plant routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. Data obtained before January 1, 2018, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the

2018 Contaminants Table

Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo. /yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	Jan 18 – Dec 18	*Y	1.86	81.6	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
<p>Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. The Treatment Technique standard requires that 95% of the turbidity readings be at 0.3 NTU or less.</p> <p>NOTE: In an effort to protect our customers, Bay County issued a Mandatory Boil Water Notice on Oct 10, 2018 due to the potential damage expected by Hurricane Michael. Due to the severity of Hurricane Michael, the treatment facility suffered extensive damage. As the staff worked to reestablishing water service, the turbidity on Oct 15, 2018 did not meet the NTU requirements, resulting in a treatment technique standard violation for October. The issue was resolved by the next day and all turbidity samples since October 15th have met the required treatment technique standards. *Technically a treatment technique violation.</p>							
Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo. /yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	Apr-17	N	1.5	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo. /yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	April -18	N	0.0065	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	April -18	N	0.073	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (ppm)	April -18	N	0.068	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	April -18	N	4.3	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo. /yr.)	MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan 18 – Dec 18	N	0.875	0.6 – 1.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	TT Violation Y/N	Lowest Running Annual Average, Computed Quarterly, of Monthly Removal Ratios	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic							

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo. /yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Aug 17	N	0.37	0 of 30	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Aug 17	N	0.7	0 of 30	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Bay County Utility Services is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Level Detected (average)	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Manganese (ppm)	Jun 18 – Dec18	0.345	0.003 - 1.02	Unavailable
Bromide (ppm)	Jun 18 – Dec18	0.0169	0.012 - 0.023	Unavailable
TOC (ppm)	Jun 18 – Dec18	8.82	6.58 - 11.30	Unavailable
HAA5 (ppb)	Jun 18 – Dec18	30.69	12.13 - 56.61	Unavailable
HAA6Br (ppb)	Jun 18 – Dec18	6.24	3.80 - 8.61	Unavailable
HAA9 (ppb)	Jun 18 – Dec18	36.87	18.11 - 65.91	Unavailable

We monitored for unregulated contaminants (UCs) in 2018 as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) or likely sources have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. All detections are shown on the table, but if you would like a copy of all our 2018 UC data, contact this water system at the number provided in this report. We will also be monitoring the first 6-month period of 2019 for UCs. They will be published as required in our 2019 Water Quality Report. However, if you would like a copy of the results sooner, please contact Bobby Gibbs at 850-248-5010 to get a copy as soon as they are received by us. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Air Force Research Laboratory, Tyndall AFB

This year's Annual Water Quality Report covering CY 2018 is provided to you by Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative. The water distribution system was privatized under Contract SP0600-10-C-8253 on June 1, 2011, thus all sampling before this date was performed by Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight. Subsequent testing after June 1, 2011 was performed by Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services that are delivered to you every day. This report was prepared and distributed in accordance with Air Force Instruction 48-144, *Safe Drinking Water Surveillance Program*. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) water system is classified as non-transient non-community, which means that it is a public water system that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year. The drinking water source for the AFRL is a well which draws from the Floridan Aquifer, a groundwater source. The well is located in Building 9705; access to this well is highly restricted, greatly reducing the risk of intentional contamination. Immediately upon being pumped from the aquifer, water is disinfected with chlorine to protect against microbial contamination.

Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018. Data obtained before January 1, 2018, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. The AFRL well was heavily damaged on October 10, 2018 by Hurricane Michael. It has not been operational since that date. The Annual Drinking Water Quality Report reflects data through October 10, 2018.

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative, Ralph Jamerson at 850-481-1184 email rjamerson@gcec.com or Sheila Alston at 850-819-0299 email salston@gcec.com. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The following tables list monitoring frequency for contaminants and applicable test results for the 2018 calendar year. We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. Mostly, the tables list only those contaminants that had some level of detection. Many other contaminants have been analyzed, but were not present or were below the detection limits of the lab equipment. Detection does not necessarily mean that the contaminant exceeded its Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or that its presence in the drinking water poses a health risk. The state allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. The inclusion of this data is required in water quality reports until more current sampling is requested and analyzed. As shown by the dates of sampling, some of our data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

In the tables below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Not Detected or ND: indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- a. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- b. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- c. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- d. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- e. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight at 850-283-7139 or the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Analyte Groups and Monitoring Frequency Table

Analyte/Contaminant Group	Monitoring Frequency
Biological Contaminants	Quarterly
Nitrate & Nitrite	Annually
Inorganic	Every 3 years (Analyzed in 2016)
Volatile Organics	Every 3 years (Analyzed in 2016)
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	Every 3 years (Analyzed in 2016)
Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids	Every 3 years (Analyzed in 2017)
Lead and Copper	Every 3 years - 5 samples (Analyzed in 2018)
Radioactive	No longer required

2018 Contaminant Tables

Test Results for Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Sampling Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (mg/l)	07/2016	N	0.014	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l) (Inorganic Analyte)	07/2016	N	49	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Fluoride (mg/l)	07/2016	Y	5.2*	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/l)	09/2018	N	ND	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (mg/l)	09/2018	N	ND	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ug/l)	07/2016	N	2.5	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil

* Due to historical Fluoride results, the FDEP requires the use of Reverse Osmosis units for potability use. Please see notes on Fluoride Sampling discussion below.

Test Results for Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminants						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Sampling Date	MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan – Dec 2018	N	1.25 Range =0.4-1.5	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Sampling Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ug/l)	08/2017	N	4.0	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ug/l)	08/2017	N	6.1	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Test Results for Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Sampling Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	06/2015	N	0.8	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	06/2015	N	ND	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Test Results for Lead and Copper

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Sampling Date	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	# of Samples Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ug/l)	09/2018	N	1.3	0 of 5	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/l)	09/2018	N	0.495	0 of 5	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Bacteriological Sampling at Air Force Research Laboratory

From January 1, 2018 to October 10, 2018, Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative conducted quarterly microbiological sampling at a variety of points at AFRL. During 2018, zero samples tested positive for bacteriological contamination.

Fluoride Sampling at Air Force Research Laboratory

Fluoride is a FDEP primary drinking standard whose level is set at 4.0 mg/l. High levels of fluoride are caused by erosion of natural deposits in ground water. Past Inorganic Compounds testing results show high levels of fluoride in the AFRL area. To minimize these levels, AFRL is required to use Reverse Osmosis Units for any potable water taps. The Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight performs periodic fluoride sampling on these units to ensure that they are operating adequately. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

Lead Sampling at AFRL

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Assessment

In 2017 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is 1 potential source of contamination identified for this system with a 4.16 susceptibility level which is a low concern level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at <https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> or they can be obtained from Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative, Ralph Jamerson at 850-481-1184 email rjamerson@gcec.com or Sheila Alston at 850-819-0299 email salston@gcec.com.

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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Full Scale Drone, Tyndall AFB

This year's Annual Water Quality Report covering CY 2018 is provided to you by the Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative. The water distribution system was privatized under Contract SP0600-10-C-8253 on June 1, 2011, thus all sampling before this date was performed by Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight. Subsequent testing after June 1, 2011 was performed by Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services that are delivered to you every day. This report was prepared and distributed in accordance with Air Force Instruction 48-144, *Safe Drinking Water Surveillance Program*. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water

The Full Scale Drone water system is classified as non-transient non-community, which means that it is a public water system that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year. The drinking water source for Full Scale Drone is a well which draws from the Floridan Aquifer, a groundwater source. The well is located in Building 9308; access to this well is highly restricted, greatly reducing the risk of intentional contamination. Immediately upon being pumped from the aquifer, water is disinfected with chlorine to protect against microbial contamination.

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The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

a. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

b. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

c. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

d. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

e. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight at 850-283-7139 or the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Analyte Groups and Monitoring Frequency Table

Analyte/Contaminant Group	Monitoring Frequency
Biological Contaminants	Quarterly
Nitrate & Nitrite	Annually
Inorganic	Every 3 years (Analyzed in 2016)
Volatile Organics	Every 3 years (Analyzed in 2016)
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	Every 3 years (Analyzed in 2016)
Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids	Every 3 years (Analyzed in 2016)
Lead and Copper	Every 3 years - 5 samples (Analyzed in 2018)
Radioactive	No longer required

2018 Contaminant Tables

Test Results for Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Sampling Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (mg/l)	7/2016	N	0.036	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) (Inorganic Analyte)	7/2016	N	2.2	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l) (Inorganic Analyte)	7/2016	N	110	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate (mg/l)	9/2018	N	ND	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (mg/l)	9/2018	N	ND	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ug/l)	7/2016	N	5.1	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil

Test Results for Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminants						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Sampling Date	MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan – Dec 2018	N	1.08 Range= 0.6 – 2	(4)	(4.0)	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Sampling Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ug/l)	7/2016	N	4.3	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ug/l)	7/2016	N	17.6	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Test Results for Radioactive Contaminants						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Sampling Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	06/2015	N	3.8	N/A	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Test Results for Lead and Copper							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Sampling Date	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	# of Samples Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ug/l)	09/2018	N	1	0 of 5	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/l)	09/2018	N	0.062	0 of 5	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Bacteriological Sampling at Full Scale Drone

From January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018, Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative conducted quarterly microbiological sampling at a variety of points at Full Scale. During 2018, zero samples tested positive for bacteriological contamination.

Lead Sampling at Full Scale Drone

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Assessment

In 2017 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There were no potential sources of contamination identified for this system. The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at <https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> or they can be obtained from Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative, Ralph Jamerson at 850-481-1184 email rjamerson@gcec.com or Sheila Alston at 850-819-0299 email salston@gcec.com

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

